REMARKS

The office action of September 11, 2003, has been carefully reviewed and these remarks are responsive thereto. Reconsideration and allowance of the instant application are respectfully requested.

Claims 1-35 remain in this application.

In the office action of September 11, 2003, the Examiner objects to the term "label". Applicants offer the following comments. "Labels" (now amended as "label objects") dynamically define and associate information domain definitions of specific information types from an unknown information domain destination to a known or unknown information domain source.

A label object is used as an object descriptor to capture the inherent properties of the information domain it is describing. A label may represent the information definition, designated transformation data type, associated business rules, associated data cleansing rules, associated derivation rules and any other properties related to fulfilling the information domain definition of the label.

The label object is used to generate the data typing, column definition, row structure, and table definition dynamically. This is opposed to having only predefined identifiers in a static state. The label object may be used to describe the characteristics of the information domain in order to assist in assimilating dissimilar information domains. In short, label objects allow one to dynamically associate information from two domains. The label objects help determine information similarities for the purpose of associating the unknown domains.

The process of using label objects results in a dynamic table structure where the aggregate of labels and their respective information domains help complete a new information object (for instance, a table with rows and columns) that may be analyzed to determine information affinities between the unknown source information domain and unknown destination information domain. The result of the affinity test suggests that the source and destination domains are properly mapped to each other.

Claims 1-35 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) over Morganstern. Applicants traverse.

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Morganstern relates to a static mapping system for mapping one data set to another. The content and structure of all the databases in Morganstern are known. Importantly, it is required that they be know. This is because there is no discovering of unknown information and using that information to create the mapping.

Claim 1, as amended, now recites:

" selecting a first label object from a first list of label objects

to identify a first set of unknown data".

Morganstern does not use objects to associate with the content of the data. In one aspect, Morganstern is thus confined to mapping only known static fields. In that claim 1 recites the use of unknown data being used, Morganstern cannot anticipate claim 1.
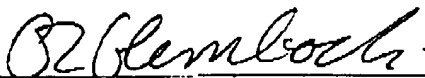
Claims 22, 23, and 34 have been likewise amended. Dependent claims 2-21, 24-33, and 35 are believed allowable for at least these reasons.

All rejections having been addressed, applicant respectfully submits that the instant application is in condition for allowance, and respectfully solicits prompt notification of the same.

Respectfully submitted,

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